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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

JANVIER, JEAN D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3622

DATE MAILED: 09/20/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/296,120

Applicant(s)

REDDIN ET AL.

Examiner

Jean D Janvier

Art Unit

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07/02/02.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-66 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 58 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-57 and 59-66 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 07/02/02 has been entered and a Non-Final Office Action is herein submitted.

Response to Amendment

The Examiner finally approves the new title “**Methods and Systems for Marketing Based Upon A Consumer’s Daily Occasions and Lifestyle**”.

Response to Arguments**112 Argument**

The Examiner maintains the rejection of claims 44-45 under *35 USC § 112* because the Applicant’s arguments are not persuasive. Further, the Examiner does not comment on issued patents.

102 Argument

First of all, regarding claim 1, Applicant argues that, as an initial matter, Deaton’s disclosure of “purchasing data” does not read on the “representative activity of the predetermined type of consumer” limitation, ie “data” not a “use”. The Examiner completely and respectfully disagrees with the Applicant’s findings. In fact, “purchasing

Art Unit: 3622

data” are inherently associated with products or services bought for immediate or subsequent consumption or use and therefore, “purchasing data” as disclosed by Deaton represent indeed products or services used or consumed (use data). Furthermore, using this use or consumption data stored in a database, the customer’s interaction with a product or service or the customer’s use of a product or service can be tracked or determined. And using this interaction data or use data or consumption data, the system as taught by Deaton can predict the customer’s next due date to purchase a type of product. For example, if a customer begins a pattern of buying a certain type of diapers, the system may issue a coupon to purchase diapers at the time, which the customer’s purchase history indicates he is expected to buy diapers, thereby inducing the customer to shop more and spend more money at a participating POS. Moreover, by tracking the purchase cycle of various products bought by the customer, the system can anticipate the next purchase date in order to issue incentives to the customer prior to that anticipated purchase date (col. 71: 46-67).

Second of all, Applicant argues that Deaton does not disclose the use of an item, such as coffee, **during one or more representative activities**. Here, it appears that the Applicant wants the Examiner to specify where in the Deaton’s reference are shown the **circumstances or representative activities** associated with the customer’s use of the coffee or diapers bought at a POS subsequent to redeem a coupon corresponding to the coffee or diapers. These limitations are inherently supported in the art or implicitly disclosed in the current reference. For Example, the customer can drink his coffee, subsequent to making the coffee, while he is watching TV, taking a break, talking to friends and so on and so forth. Additionally, it is understood that, while in a grocery store

Art Unit: 3622

or supermarket shopping, the customer can decide to taste grapes before buying them or a cup of coffee for free before he decides to redeem a coupon associated with the same coffee brand he tastes. All these activities, as disclosed above, occur on a daily basis in grocery stores or supermarkets in the USA. Finally, features that are inherent in the art or widely used in the industry need not be disclosed in a reference in order for these features to be anticipated by the current prior art (See MPEP 2131.01(III)).

As note by the Applicant at the bottom of page 11, some of the Applicant's IDS, although incomplete, are considered relevant prior art.

Applicant's arguments filed on January 07/02/02 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive and therefore, the previous rejection is hereby maintained in **the current office action as submitted. The rejection of claim is being modified to clarify certain points.**

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Status of the claims

Claims 1-66 were originally presented. After the First Non-final Office Action, claim 58 was canceled. Claims 1-57 and 59-66 are now pending in the Instant Application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In fact, the steps of claim 1 as recited should be incorporated within the bodies of claims 44-45 and upon executing proper computer instructions on a computer processor these steps can be performed. Hence, claims 44 and 45 must be independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-57 and 59-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Deaton et al, US Patent 5,649,114.

As per claim 1, Deaton et al discloses a method comprising the steps of -

Art Unit: 3622

1.

Determining one or more representative activities, **such as the customer's purchases made at various participating retailers and recorded in a database wherein the customer's purchase history, including volume purchase data, frequency purchase data, timing of purchase data, recency of purchase data, preference data, and so on is established**, of said predetermined type of consumer so that the customer can be specifically targeted (col. 71: 31-67; col. 86: 65 to col. 89: 22; col. 81: 56 to col. 82: 11; figs. 27-32; col. 10: 30-67);

Determining one or more representative uses of said item by said predetermined type of consumer, **based upon the customer's purchase pattern or by tracking the customer's purchase cycle of a product to anticipate when the customer's may run out of the product and need to buy the product again**, during said one or more representative activities (col.71: 31-67; col. 10: 30-67); and

Creating demand for said item by said predetermined type of consumer based upon said one or more representative uses of said item by said predetermined type of consumer during said one or more representative activities **using the consumer's buying pattern corresponding to the item or product or by tracking the customer's or consumer's purchase cycle of the product to anticipate when the customer's may run out of the product and need to buy or re-order the product** (col.71: 31-67; col. 10: 30-67).

As per claims 2-4, Deaton et al further disclose a method comprising the steps of gathering lifestyle information through the purchase history of an individual consumer during a particular period of time and subsequently performing an analysis of such lifestyle information so that a personal discount coupon can be provided to the individual customer redeemable on a product that the consumer has previously indicated a tendency to buy (col. 71: 31-45; figs. 29; col. 10: 30-67).

As per claims 5-19, 24-31, 34-37, 39, 41-42 and 47-52, Deaton et al further disclose a method for customer promotion (advertising) wherein an identified customer using a check or credit card at a POS in a retail store during a shopping trip to pay for groceries and based on the identified customer prior shopping history, collected over a specific period of time, stored in a database associated with CVC Master Controller 965 of fig.19, he will receive a discount coupon redeemable during a future transaction on a particular promoted or advertised product, such as a brand of coffee, for which the said customer has previously indicated a tendency to buy upon analyzing his prior shopping transaction using conventional data mining and niche marketing techniques. This customized discount coupon is intended not only to encourage the identified customer to return to the store to buy more items, but also to promote the store products in general. This discount coupon, promoting this coffee brand, can be communicated to the identified customer at the POS in the retail store in a printed form by printing a hard copy using receipt printer 969 connected to ECR of fig. 20 or the discount coupon can be electronically displayed to the customer on ECR display 968 of fig. 20 or stored in the database associated with CVC Master Controller 965 of fig. 19 or encoded on the

Art Unit: 3622

customer's smart card 53 (col. 4: 52 to col. 10: 67; col. 71: 31-45; col. 89: 66 to col. 90: 34; figs. 29; col. 67: 23 to col. 68: 19).

As per claims 20-23, it is inherent in the art that a predetermined type of packaging will be carefully selected to package a promoted product based on some parameters associated with a target market, thereby making the promoted product or item more attractive to the targeted audience. For example, it is understood that Deaton's **promoted coffee** will be sold in a carefully selected package.

As per claims 32, 33, 38 and 43, it is inherent in the art that advertised products or promoted products or specials can be communicated to the customers through large posters displayed within the store or outside the store windows. It is also very popular in the industry to distribute product promotions such as coupons on flyers placed in the store to be picked by the customers upon entering the store. Furthermore, retailers find it very convenient and effective to advertise their products, including discount coupons, in a virtual environment or Internet via a Web site by having information displayed on (remote) screens associated with customers' computers upon accessing the retailers' web sites, thereby allowing millions of prospective customers to access their store in real time twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week (col.10: 33, 42, 45, 55).

As per claims 44-45, Deaton et al disclose a system or method having the appropriate Hardware and Software or program subroutines to perform the various steps or tasks as set forth in their system (figs. 1-47; col. 10: 30-67).

As per claim 40, it is anticipated in the Deaton et al system that an identifier customer may receive a discount coupon through the mail based on his purchase history criteria (col. 10: 63-67; col. 67: 23-39). It is also understood in the system of Deaton et al that a customer will originally fill out an application, providing customer's information, before a customer's personal check can be accepted by the retail store as payment. Further, the customer's information provided in the application can be used to profile the identified customer.

Claim 46 substantially recites the limitations of claim 1 and therefore, the limitations of claim 46 are rejected under a similar rationale. Claim 46 further recites determining the manner in which a predetermined type of consumer selects an item in a predetermined purchase shopping environment upon creating a demand for said item by said customer. As per these features, Deaton et al further disclose a method for customer promotion (advertising) wherein an identified customer using a check or credit card at a POS in a retail store during a shopping trip to pay for groceries and based on the identified customer prior shopping history, collected over a specific period of time, stored in a database associated with CVC Master Controller 965 of fig.19, he will receive a discount coupon redeemable during a future transaction on a particular promoted or advertised product, such as a brand of coffee, for which the said customer has previously indicated a tendency to buy upon analyzing his prior shopping transaction using conventional data mining and niche marketing techniques. This customized discount coupon is intended not only to encourage the identified customer to return to the store to

Art Unit: 3622

buy more items, but also to promote the store products in general. This discount coupon, promoting this coffee brand, can be communicated to the identified customer at the POS in the retail store in a printed form by printing a hard copy using receipt printer 969 connected to ECR of fig. 20 or the discount coupon can be electronically displayed to the customer on ECR display 968 of fig. 20 or stored in the database associated with CVC Master Controller 965 of fig. 19 or encoded on the customer's smart card 53 (col. 4: 52 to col. 10: 67; col. 71: 31-45; col. 89: 66 to col. 90: 34; figs. 29; col. 67: 23 to col. 68: 19).

53.

determining the activities, or **purchasing activities corresponding to the customer's purchase history collected over a period of time and stored in a database associated with CVC database of Master Controller 965 of fig. 19**, of said consumer (col. 65: 61 to col. 70: 28);

determining the needs of said consumer for said beverage during said daily activities **upon analyzing the customer's purchase history or prior shopping transaction collected over time using conventional data mining and/or niche marketing techniques to figure the customer purchase tendency** (col. 71:31-45); and

marketing said beverage in association with said needs of said consumer for said beverage during said activities **or shopping transaction activities collected over a period of time by providing a discount coupon redeemable on the product, such as a brand of coffee, for which the customer has indicated a tendency to purchase** (col. 71: 31-45).

Art Unit: 3622

(col. 4: 52 to col. 10: 67; col. 89: 66 to col. 90: 34; figs. 29; col. 67: 23 to col. 68: 19).

54.

determining the number of said items selected within
said purchasing environment **or retail store** during a first predetermined interval **or over
a specific period of time through the customer's purchase history or current
transaction at a POS (fig. 28-31);**

determining one or more types of shoppers, **whose shopping transaction has
been analyzed using traditional data mining and/or niche marketing techniques**, for
said item, **such as a brand of coffee**, in said purchasing environment **or retail store**,
**whose has previously indicated based on his prior shopping transaction a tendency
to buy a particular product or item (col.71: 31-45);**

determining representative **shopping** activities of said one or more types of
shoppers, **whose shopping transaction has been analyzed using traditional data
mining and/or niche marketing techniques;**

determining representative uses for said item during
said representative **shopping** activities of said one or more types of shoppers
**upon analyzing one or more shopper's prior shopping transaction and subsequently
determining the shopper(s) tendency to buy a particular product or item (col.71: 31-
45);**

deploying solutions **or marketing strategies** within said purchasing environment
or retail store to create demand for said item, **such as a brand of coffee**, by said one or

Art Unit: 3622

more types of shoppers based upon one or more of said representative uses **derived from the shopper's purchase history** of said item during one or more of said representative **transaction** activities **upon analyzing one or more shopper's prior shopping transaction and subsequently determining the shopper(s) tendency to buy a particular product or item** (col.71: 31-45);

determining the number of said items selected **or purchased** within said purchasing environment **or retail store** during a second predetermined interval **or second period of time or second preset number of weeks**, said second predetermined interval occurring after said deploying step **or marketing strategies which provide a discount coupon redeemable on the identified item or a brand of coffee to a qualified shopper** (col.71: 31-45; **figs. 28-31**); and

determining the difference between the numbers of said items purchased during said first predetermined interval and said second predetermined interval **upon analyzing, using conventional data mining and/or niche marketing techniques, an identified shopper's prior shopping transaction during a series of preset number of weeks and subsequently, upon meeting a predetermined criterion by the shopper, providing a discount coupon to the identified shopper or customer redeemable on the identified item, thereby making the coupon program more effective** (col.71: 31-45; **figs. 28-31**).

(col. 4: 52 to col. 10: 67; col. 89: 66 to col. 90: 34; figs. 29; col. 67: 23 to col. 68: 19).

Art Unit: 3622

As per 55-56 and 63-64, it is anticipated in the Deaton et al system for customer promotion that a store will compute the average transaction amount or selling price of an item, such as a brand of coffee, on which a discount coupon is given to an identified customer or shopper based upon his prior shopping transaction, thereby determining the average gross profit margin for said item.

As per claim 57, it is anticipated that a retail store using the Deaton et al system can very easily determine the amount of money received based upon a difference between the number of identified items purchased during a first predetermined interval or a first preset number of weeks and a second predetermined interval or a second preset number of weeks, the average transaction amount for said identified **item upon analyzing, using conventional data mining and/or niche marketing techniques, an identified shopper's prior shopping transaction during a series of preset number of weeks and subsequently, upon meeting a predetermined criterion by the shopper, providing a discount coupon to the identified shopper or customer redeemable on the identified item, thereby making the coupon program more effective**(col.71: 31-45; figs. 28-31).

59.

receiving data or **purchase data at a POS during a current transaction** corresponding to representative **transaction** activities of said predetermined type of consumer, **who has previously indicated a tendency to buy an item based on his uses of the item** (col. 71: 31-45);

Art Unit: 3622

storing said data **or purchase data** corresponding to said representative **transaction** activities of said predetermined type of consumer in marketing database **or a database associated with CVC Master Controller of fig. 19;**

receiving data **or purchase data** corresponding to representative uses **or consumption** of said item **or a certain type of coffee** by said predetermined type of **identified** consumer, **who uses a check or credit card at a POS (Anticipated step-col.71: 31-45);**

storing said data **or purchase data** corresponding to said representative uses **or consumption** of said item **or a certain type of coffee** by said predetermined type of consumer in said marketing database **or a database associated with CVC Master Controller of fig. 19, which holds consumer's purchase history (Anticipated step-col.71: 31-45);**

determining a relationship **or correlation** between said data corresponding to said representative **transaction** activities of said predetermined type of consumer and said data corresponding to said representative uses **or consumption** of said item **or a certain type of coffee** by said predetermined type of consumer **who uses a check or credit card at a POS (Anticipated step-col.71: 31-45), upon analyzing, using conventional data mining and/or niche marketing techniques, an identified shopper's prior shopping transaction during a series of preset number of weeks and subsequently, upon meeting a predetermined criterion by the shopper, providing a discount coupon to the identified shopper or customer redeemable on the identified item, thereby making the coupon program more effective; and**

Art Unit: 3622

storing said relationship **or correlation** in said marketing database **or a database associated with CVC Master Controller of fig. 19, which holds consumer's purchase history (Anticipated step-col.71: 31-45).**

As per claims 60-62 and 65, it is anticipated in the system of Deaton et al that, upon analyzing, using conventional data mining and/or niche marketing techniques, an identified shopper's prior shopping transaction during a series of preset number of weeks and subsequently, upon meeting at least one predetermined criterion by the shopper, a discount coupon redeemable on an identified item or a certain type of coffee continuously used by the customer will be provided to the customer or shopper during a transaction at a POS, thereby making the coupon program distribution more effective (col. 71: 31-45). Moreover, it is understood that a message regarding the said discount coupon will be communicated to the identified customer at the POS by displaying the message on the ECR display 968 of fig. 20, by printing the message using receipt printer 969 of fig. 20 or by encoding the message on the customer's smart card 53. Regardless of the medium used, a copy of the message, which authorizes the identified customer to redeem the discount coupon, will be electronically stored in a database or marketing database of CVC Master Controller 965 of fig. 19 for verification. Finally, the redemption data regarding the discount coupon on the identified item will be stored in the database for further processing so that the effectiveness (conversion rate) of the discount coupon distribution program can be measured, as anticipated by Deaton et al (col. 71: 31-45; col. 4: 52 to col. 7: 54).

Art Unit: 3622

As per claim 66, Deaton et al disclose a system or method having the appropriate Hardware and Software or program subroutines to perform the various steps or tasks as set forth in their system (figs. 1-47; col. 10: 30-67) such as storing in a database associated with CVC Master Controller 965 of fig. 19 data representing one or more transaction activities of a predetermined type of consumer, data representing one or more uses of an item by said predetermined type of consumer based on the consumer's prior shopping transaction (col. 71: 35-45) and data representing one or more marketing solutions or marketing strategies (figs. 1-47) for the sale of said identified item to said predetermined type of consumer.

Please consider the entire reference.

Conclusion

Although the following references were not used in this office action, they were highly considered. Applicants are further directed to consult these references for more details.

"Checking Out the Customer" by Lena H. Sun is a good prior art under a 102 rejection.

US Patent 5, 974,396A is a good prior art under a 102 rejection.

Art Unit: 3622

US Patent 5,999,908A to Abelow discloses a system to design an article or a piece of hardware for a customer based on the customer's preferences and wherein the customer is provided with a handheld device to monitor his use of the article or hardware for troubleshooting and/or upgrade purpose.

US Patent 5,459,306A to Stein et al. discloses a system for delivering product picks to a user wherein the user's use of the product is tracked and stored during the product lifespan and subsequently used to further target the user.

Further, all the IDS submitted by the Applicant read on the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication from the Examiner should be directed to Jean D. Janvier, whose telephone number is (703) 308-6287). The aforementioned can normally be reached Monday-Thursday from 10:00AM to 6:00 PM EST. If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, Mr. Eric W. Stamber, can be reached at (703) 305- 8469.

For information on the status of your case, please call the help desk at (703) 308-1113. Further, the following fax numbers can be used, if need be, by the Applicant(s):

After Final- 703-872-9327

Before Final -703-872-9326

Non-Official Draft- 703-746-7240


Customer Service- 703-872-9325

Art Unit: 3622

Please provide support, that is page and line numbers, for any amended or new claim in an effort to help advance prosecution; otherwise any new claim language that is introduced in an amended or new claim may be considered as new matter, especially if the Application is a Jumbo Application.

JDJ

09/10/02


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